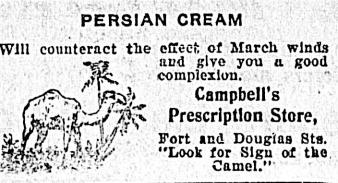


**EXTRA**

# The Daily Colonist.



PERSIAN CREAM  
Will counteract the effect of March winds  
and give you a good complexion.

Campbell's  
Prescription Store,  
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"Look for Sign of the Camel."

**HALL & WALKER**  
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**WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S**  
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100 Government St. Phone 83

VOL. XCIII. NO. 78.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, MARCH. 13 1905.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

## Kuropatkin Has Enough

Tenders Resignation With Plea  
That He Urgently Needs a  
Rest.

Japan Suggests Peace But De-  
mands Indemnity and Russ-  
ian Naval Disgrace.

Insists Russia Shall Pledge to  
Keep no Warships in Pacific  
For Quarter Century.

## JAPANESE FOLLOW UP: KUROPATKIN RESIGNS.

Victors in Mukden Battle Will Strike Again at Tie Pass Before Ex-  
hausted Remnant of Russian Army Can Recover--Kuropatkin  
Subordinated Personal Judgment and Lost Thereby--  
His Resignation of Command Accepted.

## Russia Grimly Determined

Not Yet Forced to Seek Ignominious Peace--New Army to Be  
Mobilized.

Rojestvensky to Be Sent Against  
Togo in Effort to Retrieve  
Losses.

Japan's Possible Financial Ex-  
haustion Hope of Enemy's  
Advisers.

### THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST

Japanese Report Many Prison-  
ers and Variety of Russian  
Loot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio, received today:

"The arrival of the Shukle quarter reported up to Sunday morning the following approximate figures, which are still increasing:

Prisoners: Over 40,000 including Major-General Nachimoff.

Russian casualties on the field—26,500. Other Russian casualties—90,000.

Trophies—Two ensigns, 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 army wagons, 200,000 shells, 25,000 shot shells for rifles; 74,000 bushels of grain; materials for light railroad for 46 miles, 300 wagons for light roads, 2,000 horses, 23 Chinese carts full of maps, 1,000 Chinese carts full of clothing, 1,000,000 portions of bread, 150,000,000 pounds of fuel 223,000 bushels of horse allowances, and 125,000 pounds of hay.

The report from the Singking quarter has not yet been received.

This morning prior to the receipt of the foregoing cablegram, the Japanese legation received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Reports received in the afternoon of March 10 show our various detachments hotly Pursuing The Enemy

from all directions and inflicting consider- able damage upon him everywhere. On the afternoon of March 10, the line extending thirteen miles to the north of Hunho and are still continuing pursuit on March 11.

"Our detachments, which proceeded northward on the morning of March 11 from the neighborhood of Puhu met a large column of the enemy retreating northward and after a hand-to-hand fight we enveloped the column, which finally surrendered.

"Near Mukden we are now engaged in clearing the remnants of the routed enemy, some of whom still continue resistance while the others come to surrender.

"Reports received in the afternoon of March 11 show our various detachments hotly

From Feb. 28 to March 11 inclusively, 1,190 officers and 46,301 men are missing from roll call. The wounded have been sent north.

"The London newspapers this morning are occupied with the question whether Russia can continue the campaign. Even in the light of later despatches showing that Gen. Kuropatkin has retrieved a portion of two of his armies, it is contended that his great army no longer exists as a concrete fighting force, and it is believed the Japanese after a few days, which are required to rest and reorganize, will compel him to fight another battle in his present exhausted and demoralized condition at the Tie Pass. In short, the general opinion is that in the face of financial and other difficulties, an attempt to continue the war would be almost madness.

The latest despatches seem to indicate that the Russian Baltic fleet is still waiting at Madagascar.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says the Japanese spoils at Mukden included a large quantity of bullion, and adds that the Russians carried away by force the Chinese governor-general of Mukden, who was suspended.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai says that Paul Lessat, the Russian minister to China, has sent a protest to the Chinese Foreign Office alleging that Gen. Ma's troops operated with Chinese bandits against the Russians at Simmuntin.

Special despatches to the London newspapers from St. Petersburg, Kiel and elsewhere, all report serious internal situations and especially the extension of the peasant movement even to the Baltic provinces.

It is declared in these despatches that the peasants are trying to forcibly possess themselves of land and that they are burning and otherwise destroying property by wholesale.

WHILE GEN. KUROPATKIN HAS APPARENTLY SUCCEEDED IN SAVING MORE OF HIS ARTILLERY THAN SEEMED POSSIBLE, HIS LOSSES IN MEN, AMMUNITION AND COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES IN THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN ARE FAR GREATER THAN EARLIER REPORTS INDICATED, AND EVEN THAT PORTION OF HIS ARMY WHICH HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN RESCUING FROM THE POSITIONS AROUND MUKDEN IS STILL IN SERIOUS DANGER. THE JAPANESE GENERALS, REALIZING THAT WITH A LITTLE MORE SPEED THEY COULD HAVE INFILDED A CRUSHING DEFEAT ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF LIAOYANG, DETERMINED NOT TO ALLOW AN OPPORTUNITY TO PASS, AND ARE FOLLOWING AFTER THE DEFEATED AND SORELY TRIED RUSSIAN FORCES. WHILE A SMALL PORTION OF KUROPATKIN'S ARMY HAS REACHED TIE PASS THE GREATER PART OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED FROM THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN ARE STILL STRUGGLING NORTHWARD, BEING AT LAST ACCOUNTS BETWEEN 12 AND 16 MILES FROM THEIR GOAL, WITH THE JAPANESE, FLUSHED WITH VICTORY AND REINFORCED BY FRESH MEN, HARASSING THEM FROM ALL SIDES. EVEN SHOULD THE REMNANT OF THE ARMY REACH TIE PASS, IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE FOR IT TO MAKE A STAND THERE AGAINST THE OVERWHELMING FORCE OPPOSING IT, ESPECIALLY AS THE RUSSIANS MUST BE WORN OUT AND WEAKENED BY THE LOSS OF MEN, GUNS AND AMMUNITION. IT IS MORE LIKELY THAT KUROPATKIN WILL FALL RIGHT BACK TO HARBIN WITH WHAT HE CAN SAVE AND WAIT THERE FOR THE REINFORCEMENTS THAT ST. PETERSBURG ALREADY HAS PROMISED HIM. A POSSIBLE OBSTACLE TO THIS PLAN IS GEN. KAWAMURA'S ARMY, WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN LOCATED AND WHICH MAY ALSO BE HEADING FOR THE NORTHERN CAPITAL. GEN. KUROPATKIN ADMITS 1,190 OFFICERS AND 46,931 MEN ARE MISSING FROM ROLL CALL. THE WOUNDED HAVE BEEN SENT NORTH. THIS IS RATHER VAGUE. IT MAY OR IT MAY NOT INCLUDE THE THOUSANDS OF WOUNDED WHO HAVE BEEN SENT NORTH, AND AGAIN IT MAY NOT INCLUDE THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE THIRD ARMY, WITH WHICH THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF WAS NOT IN COMMUNICATION FOR SOME TIME. THE FIGURES GIVEN BY THE JAPANESE WAR OFFICE APPEAR MORE REASONABLE—NAMELY, 40,000 PRISONERS, 26,500 LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD, AND 90,000 KILLED OR WOUNDED, THE LATTER FIGURE, OF COURSE, INCLUDING THE DEAD FOUND BY THE JAPANESE. THE RUSSIAN LOSSES, THEREFORE, TOTAL OVER 100,000 MEN OR MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE ARMY. THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE REPORT THE CAPTURE OF ONLY 60 GUNS INDICATES THAT KUROPATKIN AT THE LAST MOMENT SUCCEEDED INSENDING A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF HIS ARTILLERY NORTHWARD ON THE RAILWAY. THE JAPANESE LOSSES UP TO THIS MORNING WERE REPORTED AS 41,222, NOT INCLUDING THE ARMY WHICH PUSHED NORTH BETWEEN MUKDEN AND FUSHUN.

OFFICIAL RUSSIA HAS DETERMINED TO CARRY ON THE WAR, AND ST. PETERSBURG REPORTS THAT ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF MORE TROOPS. THIS MAY PROVE A DIFFICULT TASK WITH THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION. THERE IS STILL HOPE IN ST. PETERSBURG THAT RUSSIA CAN EXHAUST JAPAN FINANCIALLY AND FOR MONTHS THERE HAS BEEN TALK OF MOBILIZATION OF AN ARMY ON THE SIBERIAN BORDER WHICH WOULD COMPEL JAPAN TO KEEP HER VAST ARMY IN MANCHURIA.

### TIE PASS TELLS' OF THE RETREAT

Last Day's Engagement a Spec-  
tacle For a Verestchagin.—  
Hurricane of Dust.

of his principal generals, and decided to give battle, thereby

#### Losing the Opportunity.

for a more successful retreat before the Japanese forces, which largely outnumbered the Russian army. The last day's battle presented a tragic spectacle, affording material for a new Verestchagin.

A hurricane raged, blowing the dust in the faces of the soldiers, closing their eyes and blotting out objects so that at a distance of 20 paces men and horses were mere gray silhouettes, now and then disappearing in thicker clouds of dust. Long files of compact infantry marched rapidly along the railroad or advanced across fields beyond which they were swallowed up and mingled in the clouds of dust and bullets. No enemy could be seen; not even the bursting of shrapnel was visible as the living stream of gray clad infantry moved forward against the destroying unseen fire, leaving the ploughed fields behind them thickly covered with wounded or dead.

The Russian regiments here have been arriving with honoreably fixed mail in consequence of the change in the front.

The troops are being sorted out, reorganized and assigned to places to defend the new positions, but whether Tie Pass will be held or abandoned possibly will not be decided for several days.

It is still too early to tell the extent of the Russian defeat because not all the parts of the army have been assembled and the losses during the retreat are no small portion of the casualties. Up to the time of the beginning of the retreat it is probable that the Japanese losses were heavier than those of the Russians, and at the time the Japanese broke through the Russians appeared to be

Holding Their Own.

and even gaining a little. The Japanese success was largely aided by weather conditions, which enabled them to approach unobserved, but it was chiefly due to the failure of some of the organizations on the left line on the retreat from the Shukle to occupy the positions marked out for them. The Japanese quickly discovered the intervals, scouting columns having followed the retreat closely. A heavy column which had been held in reserve for this eventuality was quickly directed into the breach and burst amidst the Russian regiments holding the position. The wonder is that the retreat did not degenerate in a panic flight. In consequence of the rapid change of front necessitated by the western attack, the units of the army had become inextricably confused. Battalions were not in their proper regiments, regiments were not in their own divisions, and divisions were not in the corps to which they properly belonged. It is easily to be comprehended that the forced retirement became disordered to some extent by the sudden and unexpected fire of small detachments of Japanese, probably not more than two squadrons of a mountain regiment which had slipped far into the Russian lines and opened on the retreating transport, causing

#### FATALITIES OF A FEUD.

Four Dead and One Badly Wounded As  
Result of Lawsuit.

Denver, Colo., March 12.—George Schistler shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. K. Fill and their son in their home. He then set fire to the house.

When attempting to arrest Schistler, Police Captain William Bohanna and Police Surgeon Frank Dulin were shot by him and seriously wounded. Schistler barricaded himself and held a large force of officers at bay for several hours, many shots being exchanged.

The man was finally killed by under Sheriff Felix O'Neill. Mrs. Schistler dropped dead when she heard of the tragedy. There had been trouble between Schistler and the Fills over a lawsuit.

#### PUSH THE VICTORY HOME.

No Respite Till Defeat Is Made Complete—Railway Requisitioned.

which was chiefly confined, however, to the drivers and some artillerymen whose nerves had been weakened by the strain of the twelve days' battle, and who cut the traces and abandoned their wagons and guns. Further detachments of the army, however, came up, and a portion of the wagons and guns were saved. In the retreat of the first army, Gen. Renkun-kampff, upon whose corps fell the brunt of the fighting in the Tsinshihchen operations, is reported to have displayed brilliant generalship, causing loss to the retreating Japanese.

The decision of Gen. Kuropatkin to offer battle on the Shukle was taken after his own best judgment. He had constantly won battles, both in army circles and at home, for operating without decision, and the demand that he take the initiative and abandon the policy of retirement was voted on all sides.

It appears that Gen. Kuropatkin yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and considerations appertaining thereto.

Quite a number of witnesses have been offered on both sides, and further evidence will be offered on both sides today, the point in dispute being the liability of damage to farms along the Luk-a-kuk river, owing to the diversion of the water through the old channel of the Luk-a-kuk river.

As already reported, considerable opposition has developed to the company's scheme, or rather that part of it which proposes to drain the waters of Sumas lake through the old channel of the Luk-a-kuk river.

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Deputations from Upper Sumas, consisting of the reeve, commissioners and other representatives of the districts, arrived last evening to attend the meeting of the private bill committee at the parliament buildings this morning, when the application of the Sumas Development Co., for incorporation comes up for consideration.

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One hundred acres of the best land in this district; nearly all cleared. The land itself is nearly all very deep, rich land of the very best quality. For further particulars apply to

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GENUINE SWISS CHEESE, per lb.,  
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EDAM CHEESE, each.....  
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158 feet deep, front and back entrance.

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Just Arrived by Mail at

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### LOCAL NEWS.

Women's Council—The regular monthly meeting of the local company of women is to be held at the city hall at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. Members are requested to be prompt as a large amount of business must be disposed of.

"Beautiful Canada"—A very attractive picture entertainment under the above descriptive title was given at the Metropolitan Methodist church on Friday evening, the lecturer being Mr. William Ritchie, who is both an eloquent and an interesting talker on his chosen theme. The pictures illustrative of Canadian life and manners were varied with views of the Holy Land.

Scots Foregather—The members of the St. Andrew's Society will hold one of their regular monthly social gatherings at the Sir William Wallace hall tomorrow evening, when a series of Scottish pictures will be thrown upon the canvas by Mr. J. R. Mackie, and an excellent programme will be provided by Messrs. Gordon, Taylor and Kennedy.

An Attractive Programme—Among the choice selections to be given next Tuesday evening at the organ recital at St. John's church will be the popular aria from the "Messiah," "He shall feed His flock," sung by Mrs. R. H. Pooley. Mrs. D. E. Campbell will be heard in two selections, "The Garden of Gethsemane," and "Hold Thou my Hand," the latter has recently been composed by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett for Mrs. Campbell's contralto voice. Dr. Steiner's duet, "Love Divine," will be rendered by Mrs. Pooley and Dr. H. Robertson, this gentleman also singing an oratorio number. Mr. G. J. Burnett will render on the organ selections from the following masters: Handel, Schumann, Chopin, Wostenholme, Hollins. There is no admission fee charged for these sacred recitals, but an offering will be taken for the choir fund.

Alex Peden, merchant tailor, 36 Fort street, has on display a selection of the finest English and Scotch goods ever shown to the Victoria people. He requests everyone to call and judge if his goods are not what they are claimed to be.

What do you think of this? A bracket lamp with large glass font, large burner and chimney and a 7-inch reflector, all for one dollar at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. Buy Brown's Bargains.

A Strong Favorite—The new Capital Cigar is now on the market, and is receiving a ready demand. Have you tried them? Warranted pure Havana-filled and hand-made. This cigar is made after the Pocatello fashion, from the highest grade of Cuban tobacco, and is bound to satisfy the most sceptical smoker. Ask for the New Capital, the longest, purest and best 10c cigar ever produced. Thomas F. Gold, manufacturer, 23 Johnson Street.

The greatest bargains ever offered in Men's Furnishing Goods are now being sold at the great bargain sale, 23 Johnson street.

Universal bread mixers at Cheapside.\*

Have you seen those Fine Austrian Carpet Squares being sold at the salvage sale, 23 Johnson street?

New spring samples for special made to measure suits just to hand. B. Williams & Co.

Maxim, Gorky's latest books now on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

McClary's famous Stoves and Steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

There are other reasons why you should buy from us, but get our catalogue. Weller Bros.

Johnson street, No. 23, is still a centre of great interest with bargain seekers.

Try Dean & Hiscocks' Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment.

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Cheap Reading.—We are clearing out a lot of 75¢ paper books at 25¢ each, five for one dollar. Pick out the good ones before they go. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

200 pairs pants to be cleared at half price this week. B. Williams & Co.

Shirts, Overalls, Men's Underwear and Socks at exceptionally low prices at the Great Salvage Sale, 23 Johnson street.

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**The Colonist.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1905.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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NANAIMO, ..... W. R. Murdoch  
LADYSMITH, ..... J. A. Knight  
CHEMAINUS, ..... H. Harnell  
DUNCANS, ..... R. Ventress

## IS THE END IN SIGHT?

The last despatches from St. Petersburg would seem to indicate the possibility—ever probability—of the protracted battle of Mukden Plain proving the beginning of the end of the terrible war. There is no denial or concealment at the Russian capital of the completeness of the Japanese triumph; and, stunned by cumulative disasters, the people of the nation clamor for an early peace. They are satiated with blood—the cry of the widow and the orphans has penetrated the palace walls. Expediency, too, dictates abandonment of further struggling against the inevitable. Russia has learned the lesson of her successive defeats. Her pride is humbled in the dust, and nothing can obscure the fact that continuation of the war means for Russia but augmentation of the total of butchered men and added triumphs for the enemy's arms. Peace must be sought, though ignominious. The war has been comparatively short, but so great have been the antagonistic forces and so frightful the carnage with "civilization's" perfection of engines of destruction, that the world has sickened at its horrors. Humanity demands a halt. It is safe to say that the argument of horrors presented by the conflict in Manchuria has done more toward the advancement of universal arbitration of international differences than all the peace conferences ever yet projected. And while Russia, in seeking peace on the heels of crushing defeat in series, must pocket national pride, she need feel no shame for the reputation of her individual soldiers. The stock of the nation is sound. Years of residence in a fool's paradise—the erection of a crushing load of official incompetence in high places, the inevitable result of uncontradicted degeneracy—or stagnation in national thought and movement—and of servile subjection of the blood, bones and brains of the Slav race have brought the natural punishment—no more. To continue the war further would be little short of madness for Russia. She is not a united nation, and the volcano of popular unrest and real reform threatens at any time to overflow the empire with a lava tide of revolution. The possibilities of the new and reconstructed Russia still furnish food for proud and lofty contemplation by true friends of the Muscovite people.

## FISHERY DEVELOPMENT.

The fisheries of Vancouver Island coastal waters would seem to be coming at last into their own. Heretofore the speculative instinct has to a large extent dominated industrial activity in this corner of the earth, a natural and almost inevitable feature of the evolution of any city or country to which gold discoveries have given the pioneer population. The people who came after the gold-seekers have largely given their attention to the alluring field of mining investment and exploitation, and to be appreciated at their worth such interests as those of agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, even more important in the development of a self-maintaining country, have had to await their moment. It is apparent that that moment is now near at hand. From all parts of British Columbia there are presented striking evidences of the success that is to be attained in fruit-raising,

Afflicted with Erysipelas  
For Ten Years.

Cured by Four Bottles of  
Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. N. Peister, of Brighton,  
Ont., was Cured Two Years Ago  
and Has Had No Return Of  
It Since.

Read what she says—"It is now about two years since I was cured of a terrible attack of Erysipelas, with which I had been afflicted for about ten years. I had tried almost everything, including medicine from several doctors, but could get no relief. I had given my case up as hopeless, but I procured five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it completely cured me. In fact, the cure has been permanent. It is now two years since I took Burdock Blood Bitters, and I have not had the slightest sign of the disease returning. I fully believe that your wonderful remedy has taken it so completely out of my system that I shall never be bothered again with it. I have the greatest of faith in Burdock Blood Bitters."

and this industry is taking such strides as will shortly bring it into the forefront. Now the fisheries are beginning to receive that measure of attention which their great importance justifies. The salmon-canning industry, which has perhaps advertised British Columbia further afield and more generally than ought else, is but one item in what eventually will be a grand industrial total. The business established by the New England Fish Company in fresh halibut, now featured as one of the greatest delicacies of the Eastern market, came next in order. And today finds no fewer than half a dozen strong companies in organization, the purpose of which is to exploit and make contributory to provincial business the immense resources of adjacent waters, in salmon, in cod, in halibut, in herring, and in a variety of other excellent food fishes. It is, in the opinion of experts, not by any means too optimistic to say that in the vicinity of Vancouver Island there exist greater resources in fishery wealth than in all other portions of Canada. And the present trend of industrial activity apparently indicates that the advent of fishery operations on a large scale, giving employment to a numerous and industrious population, is dawning.

The expressions of the French press advising overtures for peace on the part of Russia constitute a very significant feature of the present-day literature of the war. The fact is well put from Paris that Russia, in seeking an end to her present difficulties, is no more ignominiously situated than was France with victorious Prussia at her throat.

Victoria's labor unionists are to be congratulated upon having at their head gentlemen who in numerous recent crises, the full significance of which have perhaps not been fully comprehended by the general public, shown themselves sufficiently largeminded to foresee the inevitable consequences of ill-advised industrial strife, and sufficiently firm to make an end of fruitless agitation. It is to the presence of dispassionate and commonsense leaders in the local labor ranks very largely that Victoria enjoys immunity from disastrous strikes, while at the same time the legitimate rights and interests of the workers are nowhere more effectually safeguarded.

The proposition which the Canadian Bankers' Association has made to the federal government looking to the alleviation of the American silver nuisance, is one which will command itself to the good judgment of business men throughout the Dominion. It is, in brief, that the government should arrange for the banks to take United States silver from the public, reimbursing the banks for the charges on shipping it out of the country, the banks to take at the same time from the government an equivalent amount in Canadian silver. Under such an arrangement the silver circulation of this country would be quickly relieved of a large portion of its foreign coin at comparatively trifling expense, and an immediate demand would be created for the product of our own new Canadian mint, a product on every dollar of which, it must be remembered, our government will make a profit of nearly fifty cents.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## The Railways and the Public

Still do not think it is too much to say that the holding of the subject of railway building and railway assistance appearing in the press of British Columbia in recent years has been more cordially echoed by the mass of the public—who are not railway promoters or well paid agents, but workers in their several callings industrious citizens for the prosperity of the province than by any other class. The opposition to the legitimacy of acquisitions in the gold-fields of the Grand Trunk Pacific made to the provincial government this present session. All are well aware that the assistance granted the G. T. P. by the government, and ratified and endorsed by the whole people of the Dominion, equals at least three-quarters of the probable construction cost. And anyone with experience in railway building judging is equally well aware that scientific bookkeeping will probably make the assets far parallel the actual construction expenditure. The invitation before for British Columbia to grant 15,000 acres per mile for the G. T. P. main line in this province, simply as the price of expedited construction from the western end, is so bold and unblushing a raid upon the resources of the province that it would be admirable to the public where it is not so alarming in its character.

For it must bring British Columbians to grieve in realization of how far railway bonus grafting has gone in this province when any man or company of men would venture to propose such a gift of public resources with no substantial quid pro quo.

Not that the writer or any other fatigued student of the part played by development railways in making the progress and settlement of new countries will deny the legitimacy and the proven advantage of such an arrangement to such new roads as will make tributary to the open country virgin resourceful areas within our borders. The history of the Kootenay and the abstract of its present contribution to provincial revenue is sufficient to point a lesson in this regard. But the profitable network of the Kootenay is not by any means the only development of roads which well demonstrate the far-sighted wisdom of former Premier Turner in his railway policy carried into effect despite vehement protests. Had the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters come to the province for aid in the construction of their necessary contributory branch lines, opening up new areas of mineral, farming, stock-raising, or timbering industry, it would be quite another story, and such proposal's would have been entitled at least to favorable examination and consideration. It would be well in this connection to note that a hold-up, not a business bargain that is aimed at. And thanks in large measure to the way in which the Colonist has laid bare the facts, it is not to be imagined that Premier McBride or his government will think further of defying public opinion by discussion of the Grand Trunk Pacific's proposed proposition. I have heard it said that a gentleman identified with this company has boasted that he could easily "buy" sufficient votes among the members of the local legislature to force compliance with the hold-up order, and this appears little, if any, far we have gone in political immorality in railway matters when such a suggestion is lightly treated as either fact or jest.

The truth is that in this province railway building and railway assistance have become the dominant influence of politics. Politicians, in their baser moments, are apt to receive scanty consideration. Members are elected well in advance of their services being required—this one to inconspicuously but faithfully represent the interests of the G. T. P.—that one as the second advocate of the government and the business railway builder who deserves to earn the reward of his enterprise out of the operation of a road developing new industries, receives indifferent attention. The legislators too often appear but puppets of the corporations, and this is growing so pronounced a condition in British Columbia that the signs of revolution

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as citizens to be in touch with what is going on in the railway policy. And being well informed, the public would have consented to have a bona fide development and business-creating proposition such as the Coast-to-Kootenay project of the Messrs. McLean so long made the "focal plaything of politicians swayed hither and thither by the 'arguments' of foreign contractors." And, in order to keep individual assets for provincial good, and therein must be commended even while it may err in striving to find the proper instruments with which to wage righteous battle.

Just at present several sections of British Columbia, of which Victoria is one, are seeking the praises of the G. T. P., and cast and flung to all other railway interests. The G. P. R. has the ear of the government, and is forcing an aggressive campaign in the legislature and with the government, clearly for what Insofar as the present interests of British Columbia are concerned principally, is a kill-off project which, aiming at business standards, is obviously the best for British Columbia of any in immediate view. The granting of fair assistance to a provincial road, to create new provincial business of large volume, and make it tributary to provincial business, something for which all patriotic British Columbians would hold up both hands at any time. And this is the proposition of the McLean Brothers of Vancouver, who during the past eleven years have stood by their Coast-to-Kootenay railway project. They have given the G. T. P. a second chance, and the McLeans' proposition, not a political one. They have adopted the tactics of filling seats in the legislature with their friends. They have not asked anything in assistance which it cannot be clearly shown will be manifoldly repaid the country so soon as the road is built. They have expressed their willingness to accept a guarantee of their bonds in lieu of cash or land subsidy, because their one desire is to build the road most needed of any for the development of a rich and resourceful section of the province which they themselves will control to time to come, and which will cross all continental systems, they have a substantial fortune assured.

The trouble with British Columbians is apathy. Over in the neighbor states business men of all classes feel it their duty to revert once again to the proposal of the Grand Trunk Pacific—they have a right to ask, while British Columbia has no right to grant. Does not Congress itself, to the evident detriment of public welfare, consent to have a bona fide development chief? Its heavy hand can here but fall. Light as autumn leaf! As valiant, too, its weight is laid Upon the warrior's knightly sword—Still through the charge and cannonade it flashes for the Lord.

Collier's for March 4.

May Death, thou mightest of all

those who worship dead dost chief.

Thy heavy hand can here but fall

Light as autumn leaf!

As valiant, too, its weight is laid

Upon the warrior's knightly sword—

It flashes for the Lord.

In forum—as in battlefield—

His voice rang for the truth—the right—

Eyed with the shibboleth that pealed

His soul forth to fight:

The inspiration of his pen

Glowed as a star, and lit anew

The faces and the hearts of men

Watching the long night through.

A destiny ordained—divine

It seemed to hosts of those who saw

His rise since youth and marked the line

Of his ascent with awe

From the neophyte little town

To grand him birth and worth, behold,

Unto this day of his renown

His sword and word of gold.

Serving the land he loved so well—

Hailed midea or in foreign port

Or in strange-hammered citadel

Or Oriental court—

Honored for his nation's sake,

And loved and honored for his own—

Hath seen his flag in glory shake

Above the pagan throne.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

CHANCE NOT TO BE MISSED.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bishop Potter tells the following story on his distinguished friend Phillip Brooks. "Some 40 years ago Bishop Brooks was recovering from an illness and, after denouncing himself to all visitors, when Robert Ingersoll called. The bishop received him at once. "I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Ingersoll, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to friends?"

"It is this way," said the bishop. "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

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GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

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